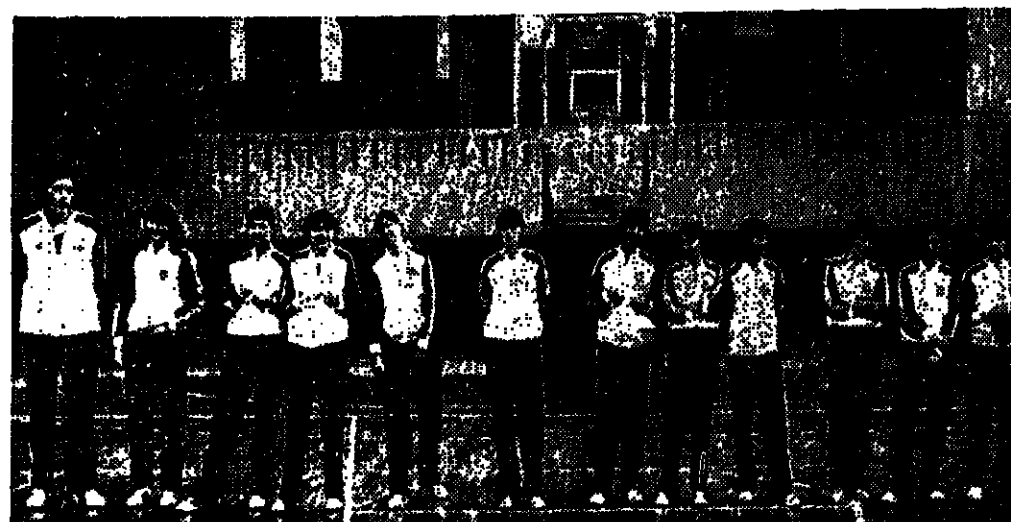


# SPORTS

## 17th TITLE FOR SOVIET UNION



The USSR has won its 17th European women's basketball title beating Bulgaria 91-70 in the final match in Budapest, Hungary placed third.

## TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

More than one hundred tennis-players are contesting the 52th USSR Championship. Among those who have joined the contest as individuals and as part of teams, are winners of the European Championship in Jura-

mala-Larisa Savchenko, Svetlana Cherneva, Sergei Leonuk, Alexander Zverev and other famous tennis-players. The contest is being played out at two tennis stadiums in picturesque parks in the city of Kherkov.



Moscow Fift edged Moscow Lokomotiv 53-12 in their continuing scramble for the national rugby championship top awards. Photo by Sergei Proskov

## VYING FOR DRAUGHTS CUP

The USSR draughts cup has brought together in Khar'kov the ten top teams which include such like twice world champion Anatoly Gany'gar and triple world title holder Yelena Alibul, both from Minsk, European champion Vadim Virny and world ex-champion Olga Levina, from Khar'kov; and twice world title winner Vyacheslav Shchegolev, from Moscow. Each team has a field of eight, four of them playing Polish draughts and the remainder, Russian draughts.

## SOVIET COACHES IN MADAGASCAR

Soviet sports gear has been handed over to Malagasy army athletes at the Ministry of Defence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The aid which the USSR provides for Madagascar's national sports can be clearly seen in the part Soviet coaches play in the training of the athletes in the people's armed forces.

In the past season Malagasy boxers trained by a Soviet coach took four prizes in the national championship. The army basketball and volleyball teams also gave a fine performance at the national competitions, while the Soviet-coached track-and-field athletes have no rivals on the national level.

Soviet assistance in the development of sports in Madagascar also includes grants for Malagasy students at Soviet sporting schools and the opportunity for improvement courses in the USSR, as well as supplies of sports gear.



## Surprises at the start

Twelve top division teams have entered the 38th national ice-hockey championship which swung into action this past Sunday.

What with the coming Winter Olympics, the season's schedule has been somewhat compressed to give more leeway in preparation for the Sarajevo highlight. Until December 4, 153 games from a total of 264 on the schedule will be played out, followed by a recess until February 24, during which the USSR national will appear in the "Izvestia" tournament and will go on to Sarajevo in an attempt to regain the Olympic title it lost to a young American team at the last games in Lake Placid.

By the start of the national championship the players will have already accumulated some experience, as our leading clubs made a good showing in international tournaments and the national side beat a very strong

Czechoslovak side to better win the "Kodak prize" title. The championship started in Moscow with an encounter between international ice-hockey pace-setters, the Central Army Club and Kiyev Sokol. The exciting and hard-fought game had most surprising results. Kiyev side, which are inferior to their opponents as far as achievement, roster and age go, refused to be the underdog this time. With minutes left they led 3-2 and the Central Army Club had to go all out to ultimately prevail, 3-2.

In other matches, Volynsk Khimik beat Moscow Kiyev 4-1 and Riga Dinamo gave Novosibirsk Shvits a 1-0, by making a comeback to 5-1 top division.

In the photo: the Central Army Club and Sokol fighting it out.

Photo by Andrei Kuznetsov



## AUSTRALIA OPPOSED TO CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Australia will continue to abide by the ban on sports contacts with the South African regime, the nation's prime minister Robert Hawke told the press in Canberra.

Australia flatly denounces the apartheid systems prevalent in the South African Republic, he said, and we deplore the fact that the authorities in Pretoria are making huge money offers to lure sportsmen from various countries to appear in South Africa. For instance, several sports federations in Australia

have received formal letters and lucrative offers to compete in South Africa but our sportsmen were totally disgusted by the idea and declined the offers.

Australia is looking forward to the day when the best South African sportsmen, without their colour, will come to compete in all major events, but to achieve that the shameful policy of racial discrimination in South Africa has to be eradicated and charged.

(Continued on page 2)

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## Nikolai TIKHONOV: 'THERE IS STILL TIME'

There is absolutely no reason to blame the Soviet Union, alongside the USA, for the current bleak situation and the "cold war" climate, stressed Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov in an interview with Manfred Schuch, Editor-in-Chief of the Austrian newspaper "Arbeiter Zeitung".

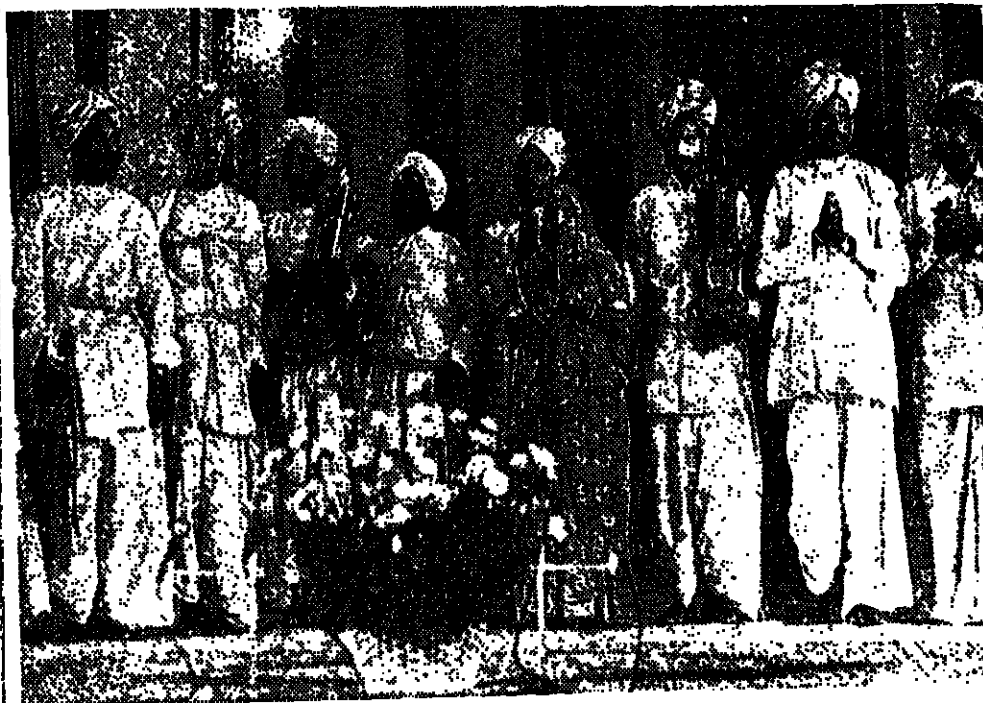
It was not the Soviet Union, which went back on its agreements and treaties reached in the process of détente; nor has it launched or carried out unprecedentedly wide-ranging arms for boosting nuclear armaments, formulated by the "limited nuclear war" doctrine in Europe. It was not the Soviet Union which declined to ratify the SALT-2 treaty, and disrupted the talks on general and complete banning of nuclear arms, Tikhonov emphasized.

It is not the Soviet Union which uses trade and scientific and technological exchange as a tool of political pressure and which resorts to discriminatory actions against other states, in direct breach of the second section of the Final Act of the European Conference.

All this makes it clear, I believe, as to what should be done to improve the situation and who should do it. We favour parity between other military grouping in Europe, both in missiles, planes and in warheads, and at the lowest possible level at that. As a result, the Soviet premier considered, the Soviet Union would have far less medium-range missiles and warheads in Europe than before 1976 when it lacked 30-50 missiles altogether.

There is still time to reach a mutually honest agreement in Geneva advancing the security interests of both sides. But if

(Continued on page 2)



Indian performers after the concert.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

## INDIAN PERFORMERS IN MOSCOW

At the end of their tour of Soviet cities, the Indian masters of art gave a concert on the stage of the Variety Theatre in Moscow.

The performance of this Indian troupe (folk music and dance of Rajasthan) is very representative of the folk music and dances in the province of

Rajasthan, situated in West India.

Rajasthan has been influenced by Indian and Arab cultures. Folk music and dances are deeply embedded in the social relationships and organization of Rajasthan. Different groups of people, who for centuries have traditionally specialized

in different occupations, created the basis of this folk culture. They gave rise to hereditary professional groups of musicians and dancers. From among these, the Langas, the Manganiyars, the Kamads and the Kanjaks make up the group performing in the USSR.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed efforts to devise a comprehensive programme to expand the manufacture of consumer goods and the system of services for the population at large.

The Politbureau stated that it is necessary to devise a comprehensive

programme for the development of consumer items and a system of services for the people as part of the five-year plan falling between 1986 and 1990 and the guidelines for the USSR long-term economic and social development. The implementation will be with a view to better satisfying the varied demands and needs of the Soviet people.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee examined and approved the results of the meeting between the secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological issues held on September 20, 1983. In Moscow, it was noted that the Soviet Union will, in close interaction with other countries of the socialist community, continue to resolutely oppose the aggressive designs of imperialism and work for reducing the military threat as well as strengthening the peace and security of the peoples. In order to achieve these aims, the CPSU will continue its active cooperation with different political and public forces who are aware of the real danger of a nuclear conflict. The present-day situation lends special significance to the efforts to explain to the broad sections of the international public the meaning of both the peace initiatives made by the socialist countries and the USSR's proposals at the talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the unity and cohesion in the ranks of the fraternal countries of socialism and their concerted and constructive peaceful policies at this acute international juncture remain the most essential factor of stability in international relations along with their development in a direction which meets the interests of all the peoples.

At its meeting, the Politbureau approved the results of the talks held in Sofia on further development of the Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation and examined some other issues dealing with the international situation as well as internal matters in the life of this country.

## WRITERS IN A MODERN WORLD

The Writer and the Modern World is the motto of the 7th conference of the Afro-Asian writers to be held in Tashkent (Soviet Central Asia) from September 24 to October 3.

This will be a jubilee meeting, the first Afro-Asian writers conference was held in Tashkent 25 years ago. It laid the foundations for the organization and creative bond of progressive writers from these two continents. This period was marked by intensive activity - new books were written by the poets of (Continued on page 2)

The 1st is 10



WORLD ISSUES DISCUSSED  
IN EDINBURGH

London. With world tensions as they are at present it is imperative to continue dialogue, to maintain contacts and exchange free and candid ideas and views, stresses a statement issued following the latest round of traditional "Edinburgh Conversations" in the Scottish capital attended by noted public figures, scientists and specialists in the military-strategic area from the USSR, Britain, and the US. The Soviet delegation was led by "Pravda" Editor-in-Chief Academician V. Afanasyev. The conference covered vital world issues and ways and means of halting the arms race, especially in Europe, and consolidating East-West understanding and cooperation.

On behalf of the organizers, the Edinburgh University rector J. Burnet emphasized the useful nature of the discussion and favoured further exchange of views as part of the "Edinburgh Conversations".

GREECE REJECTS  
AMERICAN REQUEST

Athens. The Greek Government has turned down the American request to be allowed to use the Greek airfields on the island of Crete for arming military technology and equipment to the American forces in Lebanon.

In its statement, the Greek Government says that this decision was taken in conformity with the provisions of the new Greco-American agreement on the principles of cooperation between the two countries in the military sphere. Under these terms, the American bases in Greece, including those on the island of Crete, can be used only for the purposes of defence.

Considering that the situation

in Lebanon is heading towards an expansion in the civil war, with the United States taking an immediate part in the conflict on the side of one of the warring factions, the Greek Government would not like to be involved even indirectly in the conflict, as this may jeopardize friendly relations with other states in the Middle East and compromise the principles of its peaceful foreign policies.

This decision by the Greek Government has found a favourable response among the public in Greece. Scores of organizations, alliances and democratically oriented political parties declared their support for the decision.

## WEINBERGER TAKES A TRIP

Washington. US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger has set out on a 12-day trip which will take him to Japan, China, Hong Kong, Pakistan and Italy. While in Tokyo he is reportedly planning to discuss the "security problems" of the Far Eastern region and to whip up the anti-

Soviet hysteria mounted by Washington following the incident, which it heaped of the South Korean plane found on a spying mission over Soviet territory.

The prime motive for his Pakistani visit stems from the fact that this country is the chief

base of aggression for international imperialism against Afghanistan. Press reports indicate that while in Italy he will focus on the US and NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Observers point out that his

UN INDIGNANT  
AT AMERICAN REMARKS

New York. In the United Nations quarters, remarks made by the American delegate at the emergency meeting of the UN Committee on Relations With the Host Country are being regarded as an insult to the United Nations member-states.

As has been reported, the American delegate made a brazen statement to the effect that if United Nations members are unhappy with their reception in the United States, the Americans were ready to send them sailing off to the East.

This cynical statement aroused considerable indignation among the delegates who arrived in New York to take part in the UN General Assembly session. Despite all this, President Reagan gave his open support for this insulting remark made by the US delegate.

LEBANESE CIVILIANS  
PETITION U.S. CONGRESS

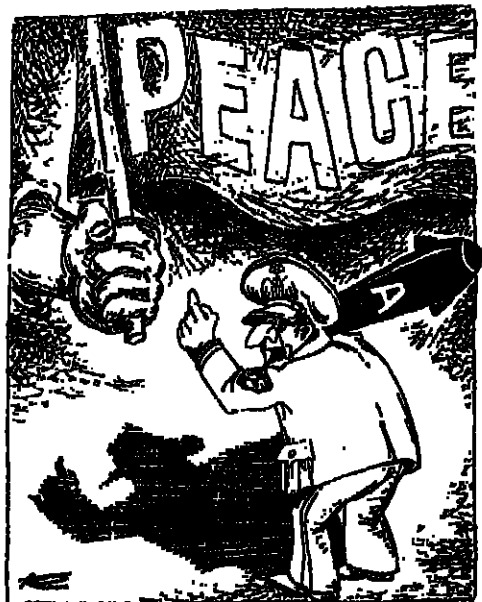
Beirut. In West Beirut a mass anti-American demonstration was held by citizens of Beirut and refugees from the surrounding villages who are suffering from fierce rocket and artillery bombardment from ships of the Sixth American Fleet.

The demonstrators, who included youths, women, children and old people as well as members of progressive parties, marched in a line which snaked its way for several kilometres. Accompanied by the roar of artillery fire from American

warships against villages in the area of Shuf and Alek, the marchers approached the US embassy to express their anger and indignation at the gross interference by Washington into Lebanese internal affairs.

On behalf of the demonstrators, a delegation handed over a petition addressed to the US Congress. The petition demands an immediate halt of the interference into Lebanese internal affairs and an end to the bombardment of Lebanese cities, towns and villages.

visit to Peking will have quite a "delicate" nature, as relations between the US and China under the Reagan administration have markedly cooled, chiefly owing to Washington's reluctance to withdraw its support from its long-time "friend and ally" Taiwan.



I only know one letter in this word.  
Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

There is every indication that officials in Washington make no moves to rectify abnormal situation which developed and indeed they deliberately aggravating the international situation even at the session of the United Nations General Assembly now in progress.

The Senate of the United States has voted to limit of drastic cuts in the size of American financial contribution to the United Nations. Over the next four years, it is proposed to reduce this contribution by five hundred million dollars, by 21 per cent in the next year and by ten per cent each of the following years.

This decision was strongly opposed by Senator Charles McNairy, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who described as a "betrayal" the attempt to undermine the organization designed to maintain peace and stability on planet.

Nikolai  
TIKHONOV:  
'THERE IS  
STILL TIME'

(Continued from page 1)

this favourable opportunity passed up and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe to begin. Tikhonov emphasized that the Soviet Union would be forced to take urgent countermeasures to retain the balance of power on a regional, European and global scale. This would be a higher balance but at a higher price, more dangerous level making very difficult to safeguard peace.

Writers  
in a modern  
world

(Continued from page 1)

Letters of Asia and Africa is a mutual translation. 4,500 titles of books, letters, representatives of more than 50 Asian and African countries were put out in the USSR over the past decade. The total output exceeds 100 million copies, issued in 60 languages of the peoples of the USSR. The publication of books including the works of Afro-Asian writers in their own languages was recently completed. This is a unique collection of 12 volumes. It includes most important novels, stories, poems, plays and leading modern poets, writers and playwrights of Asia and Africa, chiefly written after the 1958 Tokyo conference.

It is expected that the conference will be attended by writers from more than 100 Afro-Asian countries. The programme of the conference envisages the discussion at plenary meetings and in smaller groups of the problems of the Afro-Asian writers' movement to the expansion of international cultural, scientific and literary contacts, national cultures, traditions and so on. As part of the celebration of the conference, a gala meeting to mark the anniversary of the conference will be held in Moscow and will be followed by a book exhibition. Literature Over 20 years will be arranged.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

① The British Defence Ministry intends to spend 300 million pounds on replacing the engines of the nuclear submarines carrying Polaris nuclear missiles. The sub form the British "deterrent force". The Defence Ministry has spent a total of nearly 1,000 million pounds on modernizing its Polaris missiles themselves as part of the so-called Chevaline project.

② The Indian security police have uncovered a well-disguised network of Pakistani spies who have infiltrated the Indian Defence Ministry. Three employees of the ministry have been arrested on charges of gathering secret information and passing it to the Pakistani intelligence.

③ According to statistics, nearly 440 thousand people in Honduras are completely or partially unemployed. The country has a population of 3.3 million.



As winter draws near, hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians whose houses were levelled to the ground by the Israeli occupation forces, are still roughing it in the ruins of their former homes or in tents and improvised shelters made out of tin and cardboard. Such are the shanty towns that have grown up in recent months on the outskirts of Beirut, Tripoli and other major Lebanese cities.  
Our photo shows a Palestinian refugee camp outside Beirut.  
Photo UPI-TASS

## S. Nujoma's interview

The USSR and the other nations of the socialist community are giving inestimable assistance to the peoples in the south of Africa fighting for national independence and social progress. SWAPO President, S. Nujoma, told a TASS correspondent.

This assistance is particularly important for the Namibian people now engaged on a just liberation struggle against the South African racist regime in illegal occupation of this country. Recently the apartheid regime has launched a new offensive against the Namibian people and its legitimate representative, SWAPO. Every day the racist regime commits fresh acts of terror against the country's peaceful population, murdering civilians, destroying villages and crops, and driving away cattle.

In addition, Nujoma continued, South Africa is using Namibia as

a jumping-off ground for aggression against neighbouring independent African states, chiefly Angola, some of whose territory is still under South African occupation.

Pretoria is out to force Angola to end its support for the national liberation movements in the south of Africa, he claimed.

He further pointed out that South Africa pursues a policy of aggression; it denies the oppressed native population of Namibia elementary rights only because it enjoys strong support from the West, anxious to advance its strategic and economic interests in the region. The Western "contact group", and, in particular, the United States, are working hard to foil the early provision of independence to Namibia and to wreck UN efforts to settle the Namibian problem, he charged.

PERU BREAKS  
AGREEMENT WITH USA

Lima. The Peruvian government has broken an agreement on air traffic concluded with the United States in 1946. In an official declaration, the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggested that a new agreement be concluded to establish equal partnership between the two countries in this field.

It is noted in part that the US Challenge Air Transport com-

pany made regular flights from various American cities to Lima, Talara and Iquitos and handled the bulk of the cargo essential for the drilling of oil wells, for oil production and the country's oil refineries. The Peruvian state-owned Faucett and Aerovias companies were not allowed however to land anywhere in the United States except at Miami airport.

AMERICAN BANKS  
AND THEIR DEBTORS

Washington. The general debt of developing countries to American private banks has topped \$600 million dollars, with Latin American nations alone accounting for over \$60,000 million dollars.

Economists have estimated that the developing countries, which are already over \$500,000

million dollars in debt, will need another 45,000 to 50,000 million dollars in loans next year, while the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are only prepared to grant them 14,000 million dollars. A situation which opens up wide opportunities for financial machinations by private banks and American banks in particular.

PIRATES IN  
THE MALACCA  
STRAIGHTS

Malaya. Since the beginning of the year nine Japanese tankers and cargo ships have been seized by pirates in the international Strait of Malacca between Sumatra Island and the Malay Peninsula, according to a report published here by the Japanese Shipowners' Association.

hands when they slow down in the shallow stretches of the strait. It would seem the pirates maintain close contact with syndicates of international gangsters since they are well informed about the type of the ships' passage and of the cargo transported. The "Asahi" newspaper notes that the governments of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia are now taking urgent measures to put an end to pirate activity in the Malacca Straits.

Science  
and technologyMORE LAND  
FOR THE JAPANESE?

Honshu, the main island in the Japanese Archipelago, is not submerging but is slowly rising above the level of the Pacific Ocean. This conclusion, which refutes an earlier hypothesis, was made by a group of Japanese scientists, headed by the oceanographer Professor Hanzo Kagami. It is based on analyses of soil samples taken at different depths from the seabed and on drill probes carried out from the research vessel, the "Gommar Challenger", off the northern and southern Pacific coast of Honshu. It was noted that at certain depths an entire layer of the earth's crust which in the past formed three to fourteen million years ago, was absent. During the sample drilling, it was established that the rise of the seabed is most conspicuous off the south-west Pacific coast of the island.

## BRAIN CELL TRANSPLANT

The National Institute of Mental Health in the USA is experimenting in the transplantation of brain cells. It has transplanted nervous cells from fetus of a mouse to the head of an adult animal suffering from a form of Parkinson's disease. The rodent's condition improved. Similar tests have also been carried out at Rochester University, although with the purpose of treating diabetes.

It is hoped that the tests will result in the discovery of effective cures for Parkinson's disease, and other ailments.

## OF INTEREST

## Talking traffic lights

Talking lights have been installed in the Japanese town of Uwano, not far from Tokyo. According to Associated Press, they were thought up to deal with pedestrians in the town who have a somewhat negligent attitude to traffic regulations and who tend to cross streets at red lights, thus creating the risk of accidents.

ITALIAN POLICE  
SWOOP  
ON 'RED BRIGADES'

Rome. Police have discovered an underground "operational base" of the "Red Brigades" and have arrested five terrorists. The most dangerous of them is believed to be Sandro Padula who headed a group of militants. He is charged with nine murders, including the death of "Historical" Vice-President of the Superior Council of the Magistrature.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## A LONG OVERDUE PROBLEM

Vladimir Shurygin comments in PRAVDA on the support given by the majority of the participants in the 4th Committee of the UN General Assembly to the resolution on small territories governed by Western countries.

The elimination of these outposts of colonialism is a long overdue problem, the commentator stresses. The fact is that the governing powers regularly fail to fulfil their obligations to promote the political, economic and social progress of the population of trust territories, to prepare them for self-government and independence and to strengthen peace and international security. Conversely, they are trying to perpetuate their dominance of the strategically sensitive parts of the world.

The events in the South Atlantic, where Britain, backed by the United States, used armed force to restore its colonial domination of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, reiterated the pressing need of an early abolition of all the vestiges of colonialism, the author stresses.

## ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA: TIES

Analysing the political ties between Israel and South Africa, the PEOPLES OF ASIA AND AFRICA journal points out that the Israeli and South African rulers regard the preservation of racist regimes and the suppression of the growing national liberation movement in the Middle East and southern Africa, as a priority task. The journal stresses that the anti-communist character of the alliance between the two states has become more rampant of late and the significance of military ties between them has increased.

The "special relations" established between Israel and South Africa have not been brought about by short-term considerations. On the contrary, they have developed into important factor in the foreign policy pursued by Tel Aviv and Pretoria, a policy which poses a serious threat to universal peace and security, it is emphasized in the article.

TO THE DETRIMENT OF JAPAN'S OWN  
SECURITY

Japan's militarist preparations have given rise to growing apprehension of late among its Asian neighbours, says an article in the NEW TIMES weekly, dated November 10.

The build-up of the combat might of the "self-defence forces", joint military exercises with the USA and the expansion of the Navy's sphere of action in the Pacific are indicative of the endeavours of the ruling circles of Japan to play an increasing military role in the region, the weekly states.

Document prepared by Japan's commission for security planning, coming under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stresses: It is not only essential to strengthen conventional armed forces, we should not forget about nuclear weapons either.

Such statements sound blasphemous coming from the politicians of the country which experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And no allusions to a mythical "Soviet threat" can justify the counting on a nuclear policy as is done by certain circles in Tokyo, the weekly writes.

## U.S. HEIRS OF GENERAL ISHIA

More and more details of the cynical and ignominious deal made by the Pentagon with the Japanese war criminals who stockpiled huge reserves of chemical and bacteriological weapons between 1931 and 1945 have lately been coming to light, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. The Japanese planned special hopes on these weapons.

Executions in white coats staged there barbarous experiments on people, mostly Chinese, Mongolian, American and British POWs. They meant by "science" the development and testing of bacteriological and chemical weapons. The main secret centre was "Unit 731" at the outskirts of Harbin, commanded by Shiro Ishii, Lieutenant-General of the Medical Corps.

The mad General Ishii was brought to America "to share experience", the newspaper writes. As an adviser he helped the Americans conduct bacteriological warfare in Korea, where he went with his "equipment and tools". His advice and preparations were used to conduct chemical warfare in Indochina, which claimed the lives of two million civilians. Shiro Ishii escaped the gallows and died in his bed in 1959. He was buried in a temple in Tokyo.

After Indochina, chemical weapons have been used by US mercenaries in Cuba, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Angola and quite recently in Lebanon, the article says.

## VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Lebanon today,  
what tomorrow?

While American legislators are hotly debating whether the USA is conducting combat operations in Lebanon or not, American Marines, backed up by the 6th Fleet and its planes, are becoming increasingly embroiled in a very real war. One clear indication of this is a Reagan directive authorizing the Marine command to use heavy naval artillery as well as fighters aboard the carrier "Eisenhower" for combat operations against the Lebanese Moslems.

Meanwhile the escalation of the undeclared American war in Lebanon assisted by the NATO multinational force threatens not only to sweep the entire country but even to spill over into neighbouring states. Washington is making no bones about the fact that its tremendous firepower accumulated there is needed to "intimidate" Syria.

But why is the American administration so upset with Damascus?

the Lebanese Druza community, just like the other Moslem communities in Lebanon have to rely on Syrian help to defend their right to exist. But in the White House they ostensibly believe that to break the Lebanese domestic deadlock, the Druza should be dealt with in the same way the Israelis disposed of the Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps a year ago and in this manner bring about "peace and tranquillity" to this blood-soaked land.

The growing combat activity of the US Marines and the threats being issued to Syria reveal a clear American desire to provoke greater hostilities in the Middle East. Another indication of this is that Washington has already moved into the Mediterranean a good dozen warships, among them two aircraft carriers, a battleship, as well as 10,000 Marines. Britain, for its part, has dispatched three aircraft carriers, one of which has dropped anchor at Beirut

and there is also a large French naval presence in the area.

One wonders whether Lebanon warrants all that attention. The odds are that by using the pirate flag of the NATO multinational force as cover, the Reagan administration is hatching a real aggression against Syria. Ostensibly Washington is relying on exactly that tactic not just to incapacitate an active opponent of the Camp David deal but to freely dispose of the Moslem national patriotic forces in Lebanon itself—i.e., to do what Tel Aviv failed to accomplish last year.

Damascus has already warned against any shooting at the positions of its troops from the Inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, and the Syrians are not going to abandon their Lebanese friends to their fate. In this Damascus enjoys firm support from the government of Muammar al-Qaddafi, which placed some Libyan armed units under Syrian command.



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# ENTERTAINMENT

## The State Chamber Choir

"We heard an ensemble which was supreme in its technique, possessing an unusually rich musical range and magnificent in performance; it is besides led by a young conductor who is gifted as only the greatest musicians can be." This is what the *Florentine "Nazione"* newspaper wrote in 1975 about the State Chamber Choir from the USSR which won the Golden Prize-23 at the International Guido d'Arezzo polyphonic choir contest. The competition hearing the name of the greatest Italian musician of the Middle Ages, now rates as one of the most representative and demanding international contests of its kind.



Valery Polyansky, the conductor of the choir.

The choir started in the following year... In the winter of 1971 a small group of Moscow Conservatoire and music school students gathered together to play the works of some foreign and Russian composers which were not on their curriculum. Moscow Conservatoire student Valery Polyansky assumed leadership of the group. The very first performances given by the choir aroused the interest of critics and of lovers of choral music. They were impressed by the fresh sound of the music and by the group's innovative programme. In its 11 years of existence the choir's repertoire has included composers of various ages, schools,

trends, and styles from Josquin de Prés and Palestrina to Debussy, Hindemith, Britten, and Schoenberg; and from the undeservedly forgotten Russian 18th-century composers Bortnyansky and Berezovsky to Shostakovich, Shchedrin and Schnittke.

The words "first performance" in the USSR often precede the items listed on the choir's programmes. Among these are many works by Handel, Cimarosa, Mozart, Bruckner and Stravinsky which were not known before in the Soviet Union. The conductor Gennady Rozhdestvensky helps the choir in their preparatory work on much of this music. Having a high opinion of the performing abilities and enthusiasm of the young singers, he is friendly with the choir and constantly cooperates with them.

The State Chamber Choir always sings to full houses in the Znamensky and Spassky cathedrals and in the Fil Church. Here in these old Moscow churches it performs ecclesiastical and secular music of Russian 17th-19th-century composers. Soviet composers also often write works specially for the choir.

A new work by Nikolai Sidelokov, the "Sichuan Elegies" choir cycle, based on the verses of the Chinese 8th-century poet Du Fu, was recently sung by the choir in Moscow and Leningrad.

"It is not sufficient to have a good voice to sing in our choir," says the 33-year-old leader Valery Polyansky. "What we are on the look out for is high professional skill. The music that we work on demands tremendous emotional stress and an understanding of the composer's thoughts and feelings. One cannot be indifferent in art. We perform works by composers whose music is sincere and in which we believe."

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA



The choir on stage.

## ROERICH COMMEMORATED

A Roerich club has been set up in the old village of Ivate, near Leningrad, where the outstanding Russian painter, Nikolai Roerich, (1874-1947), spent his childhood and youth. The first meeting of the club took place in the Roerich house which has been restored in conformity with the drawings of the painter himself.

The house at Ivate was old, its walls crumbling, its roof in a sorry state. Everything in it was new, its rooms small, of simple, cozy proportions. Copies of Roerich's pictures were hung in the house. Roerich remembered that the house survived the fascist occupation during World War II, though it suffered damage and major restoration work was needed afterwards to restore it to its original aspect. The ground floor rooms now accommodate a large library, an art studio, a cafe, a museum, and a school has organized drawing classes.

The club is linked with Soviet and foreign cultural centres which send books, photo equipment, and films to the museum. Illustrating the life and work of Roerich.



Scene from Alexei Tolstoy's tragedy "Tear Boris".

## LENINGRAD PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN MOSCOW

The Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire is now the venue for guest performances by the Leningrad Philharmonic

Symphony Orchestra, which is celebrating its centenary this year. Yevgeny Mravinsky has been conducting the orchestra for the past 44 years, and music lovers worldwide identify him with it—it has even been called Mravinsky's orchestra.

The orchestra is known throughout the world. Recently it has given outstanding performances in Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, France and Spain. The conductor achieves such high standards from his

## THEATRE CELEBRATION

### 40th ANNIVERSARY

The Komissarzhevskaya Theatre, in Leningrad, began its first play, "Russian People", K. Simonov, in the summer of 1942, when the city was besieged by Nazi, during War II.

Its first spectators were soldiers, sailors and workers. The backbones of the company were formed out of actors from the Pushkin Drama Theatre, the Lenin Komsomol Theatre, as well as from the Leningrad Radio Committee who remained in the besieged city. Today, the Komissarzhevskaya Theatre, in Leningrad, is in the centre of Leningrad stages Russian classics and by modern Soviet playwrights.

orchestra, such as intense preparation of the music, but the composer's original concept, being through the conductor's electric personality and the orchestra itself, is expressed in renewed force.

The Leningrad Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra is to perform four programmes in the city of music by Moscow, Leningrad, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich and Prokofiev.



Two exhibitions have opened at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art, at 3 Delegatskaya Street, in Moscow. They are as follows: "Folk Art in Czechoslovakia—Western Slovak Ceramics," and "Works by Ignac Bizmajer, People's Artist of Czechoslovakia". Among the items on display is a unique collection of ceramics from the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava, made in Modra, one of the oldest centres of ceramic-making in Western Slovakia.

In the photo: a coramic figure from Modra.

## 'THE CARNIVAL' SHOWN IN CAIRO

A recent week of Soviet films held at the Pigeon, a major Cairo cinema, featured "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears", "The Carnival", "Men Without Women", and "Secret Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov". A visiting delegation of Soviet film makers met students and professors at Cairo University, members of an amateur film club and other people. Those taking part expressed the hope that the film week, the first to be held after a six-year interval, would mark the beginning of a new stage in the development of bilateral cultural relations between the two countries.

Over 25,000 Egyptians watched the films.

## WHAT'S ON?

November 23-26

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), 24 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (opera), 26 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera), 24 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera), 25 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet), 26 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera), 25 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang" (ballet), 26 — Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera buffa); Offenbach, "Un mari à la porte" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Glinka, "Chudilo"; 25 — Kalashnikov, "The Gypsy Princess"; 26 — Feltsman, "Let the Gypsy Sing".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradskaya Prospekt). 26 — Haydn, "An Unusual Encounter".

### FILMS

The Year of the Dragon (Zakhfilm Studios, USSR). About the rebellion of the Uighur people against the Manchurian-Chinese empire.

Cinema: "Metropolis" (Pakel Marx), Metro Proms, Marx.

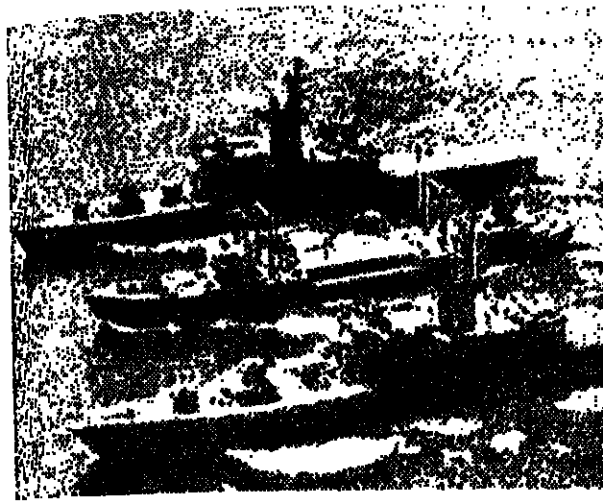
Good-bye, Medea (USSR, CSSR).

A musical comedy featuring events at the famous Medea skating rink, Alma-Ata.

Cinema: "Kashubian" (Leningradskaya Prospekt), Metro Proms, Marx.

Mayakovsky Museum. "Serpent, Lane, A. B. (Leningradskaya Prospekt), Metro Proms, Marx.

# THE WORLD



The Japanese general might be glad that all the legal barriers have been negotiated and the Japanese "self-defence forces" today are among the strongest in Asia. Photos by Camera Press — Japan Press — TASS

## FACTS and EVENTS

NATO has started major manoeuvres of its ground, naval and air forces. The exercises, which are to continue till October 15, are being held in the Eastern and Central Mediterranean, North Africa, Greece and Turkey. Along with air forces from the United States, Britain, Italy, France, Turkey and Greece, the French Air Force will also take part, just as in previous years, this participation being provided for by bilateral agreements, writes "La Figaro" of Paris.

Following the Senate, the House of Representatives in the US Congress has voted with a majority of 266 votes against the allocation of 120 thousand dollars next year to design and manufacture weapons and military equipment. In its total amount, the new military budget stands at more than 280 thousand million dollars.

## WHY WAS B. AQUINO ASSASSINATED?

Manila. The prominent opposition leader of the Philippines, Senator B. Aquino, who was murdered on August 21 at Manila airport on his return from the United States, was a victim of CIA machinations. The conclusion is made by a Philippine newspaper in reference to evidence obtained by Western correspondents.

American journalists G. Arnold and K. Dorff believe that this crime was committed through the mediation of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the so-called "intelligence commission" which includes members of the top American political leadership and big business. They believe that a local assassin was hired to carry out the murder of Aquino. The newspaper quotes the American journalists as saying that the CIA and the "intelligence commission" did not hesitate to sacrifice B. Aquino's life to achieve their own aims — that of destabilising the situation in the country and the removal of President Ferdinand Marcos from power.

## THE FIRST LAUNCHING SITE IN BRAZIL

The construction of a centre for the peaceful exploration of outer space is under way in the Maranhao state of Brazil. The Alcantara launching site is being built in uninhabited areas. From there rockets will be launched to study the upper layer of the stratosphere and near-Earth space. Multistage giants will lift into orbit artificial Earth satellites, entirely made by Brazil. Local experts will equip them with scientific apparatuses.

## FRUITS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Work is under way in India for developing new varieties and species of useful plants by using methods of gene engineering. Twenty-six research centres throughout the country are involved in this work.

By mastering the complicated methods of biotechnology, Indian scientists have already scored the first successes. Thus, clones (the hereditary homogeneous descendants of one species) of papaya, which is a valuable tropical fruit, and can be grown up

## Science and technology

to 100 tonnes per hectare, are being grown. In an artificial medium, at the Delhi agricultural research institute, papaya is frequently attacked by viruses, so, although approximately 50 per cent of saplings grow, they do not bear fruit. Also, it is impossible to distinguish the male species from the female until they have started to blossom. But the clones help remove these obstacles for growing papaya.

Using the same methods the national chemical laboratory in Poona has started to grow particularly valuable species of rapidly growing eucalypti. Research work is being conducted for obtaining highly productive and disease-resistant varieties of coconut and oil-producing palms, sugar cane and potatoes.

## ANCIENT FIND

The fossil remains of a dinosaur embryo were found by American scientists near the city of Helena in Montana state. According to M. Hager, director of the rocky mountain museum, it is only the second such find in the history of science. The first fossilized embryo was found in the 1920s and is kept at the Museum of Natural History in New York. According to scientists the find relates to the Mesozoic period.

## THE MYSTERIOUS PYRAMIDS

Cairo. A chemical scientist from the United States, J. Wallis, has produced a new sensational theory of how the famous ancient Egyptian pyramids were erected for the burial of the pharaohs at Giza.

He is doubtful about the theory that nearly five thousand years ago the Egyptians were able to transport and hoist to the level of a forty-storey building slabs of stone weighing many thousands of tonnes. After a chemical analysis of fragments of the stones out of which the pyramids are made, the scientist has concluded that they were made artificially. He believes that special mortar was produced, its secret composition having been lost since that time, and this mortar was poured into moulds. After the specially prepared mass hardened, the huge stone was already at a certain

"storey" of the pyramid. To substantiate his idea, J. Wallis says that he has discovered a 21-centimetre-long human hair inside an artificial stone. Thus, the scientist believes that the pharaohs had no need to employ between fifty and one hundred thousand people to work on the construction of one of the seven wonders of the world for so many years. One of the theories most widely held today is that the remote ancestors of the present-day Egyptians saved huge slabs of monolithic stone from mountain rock, polished them and then delivered them to the site by rafts along the Nile.

## OF INTEREST

### Old Dame's records

Madame Daumail, a French woman who inherited had not been famous in any respect, has become the hundred millionth visitor of the famous Eiffel Tower. This year, the tower is 94 years old. If all the people who have visited the "Old Dame", as the tower is described in France, lived up to the age of 100, the time would be 25 thousand billion years long.

This outstanding creation of engineering, Gustave Eiffel will impress: one with the precision of its engineering calculations and with its size. In the inventory which has become a bibliography rarely as it was published in only five hundred copies for the unveiling of the tower, engineer G. Eiffel notes that the tower is made of 18,038 parts, and that it has 2,500,000 rivets.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### PEOPLE ARE LEARNING FROM HISTORY

If the towns, cities, settlements, districts, provinces and communities where demonstrations and other protest actions have been held by champions of peace and disarmament, were marked off on a map, we would have a graphic idea of the great extent of the present-day anti-war movement, writes PRAVDA's observer I. Melnikov. Commenting on International Peace Day held on September 20 at the initiative of the United Nations, he writes:

It is no secret that in the NATO camp everything is being done to denigrate the participants of the anti-war movement and to browbeat them with the threat of reprisals, including shooting.

The mass media and propaganda agencies in Washington and in the capitals of a number of NATO countries have decided to send "Trojan Horses" into the camp of peace lighters. For this purpose they have been trying to hold NATO marches under anti-war slogans, and have been inventing committees of "peace through NATO" as they did in Britain. They even intend to arrange on West German soil activities under the heading of "Peace and Security With Pershings".

### THE TOLL OF KREIFELD

Summing up the third forum of the Kreifeld initiative, IZVESTIA Bonn correspondent A. Grigoryants points out that three years ago a group of noted Kreifeld public and political figures issued an appeal on the lethal threat to the nation posed by the NATO decision to deploy American nuclear medium-range missiles in West Germany and urged the government to reverse its agreement to that deployment.

In the intervening time the Kreifeld appeal became a platform rallying broad public actions in the drive against the NATO "rearmament" plans and has gathered nearly 5,000,000 signatures to date. In fact, the collection of signatures became referendum as it were against the NATO missile decision.

The third forum was an important element in the massive protest against the deployment plans, as the entire discussion focused on exposing the fraudulent arguments of the missile "rearmament" exponents, the newspaper points out.

### PLAYING THE ROLE OF A SATIRIST'S CHARACTER

An analysis of the aims and tasks in the military policies pursued by the Soviet Union and the United States is made in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by the USSR Marshal N. Ogarkov, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and First Deputy USSR Defence Minister.

Touching upon Washington's intention to destroy socialism, he writes: One can only wonder at the incorrigible ignorance and conceit of the strategists from across the Atlantic who are infinitely remote from the knowledge of the fundamentals and basic laws involved in the development of human society.

They unwittingly remind one of a character from Russian literature — a petty tyrant in the form of city governor from a story of Saltykov-Shchedrin, a Russian satirist of the past century. In his sent to put everything in order everywhere to his own liking, he emphatically demanded that "America should be closed" after hearing words of wisdom served on him by his unscrupulous advisers. It seems that this Russian literary character has moved across the ocean. The only difference is that whereas Saltykov-Shchedrin's character spoke a lot of empty words, the present rulers in the White House back up their words with practical deeds everywhere. One would be very blind indeed if one failed to see that because of these deeds they are to blame for the world being at a very dangerous point today.

### THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH

The Leipzig trial went down in the history of the 20th century as an example of the triumph of truth over lies, honour over dishonour, and goodwill over bitter spite. A. Yel-remov emphasises these points in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper in relation to the 50th anniversary of the Prague legal force staged by the German fascists against Bulgarian revolutionary and internationalist Georgi Dimitrov, charged with setting fire to the Reichstag.

Just as half a century ago, any current anti-communist campaign, in whatever guise, is permeated with lies, insinuation and provocation for the purpose of hiding its unsavoury and sordid motives. The need to use provocation to reach its political goals forces imperialism to run a special mammoth machine made up of various services and led by the USCIA. The need to propagandize such provocations, initially disseminating them and guarding them from later exposure, forces imperialism to maintain a gigantic mass media apparatus of misinformation and lying, the newspaper points out.

and with its size. In the inventory which has become a bibliography rarely as it was published in only five hundred copies for the unveiling of the tower, engineer G. Eiffel notes that the tower is made of 18,038 parts, and that it has 2,500,000 rivets.

### Diet for a tortoise

The giant Galapagos tortoise from the islands of the Izo Zoos in Tokyo, began suffering from excess weight. The decision of veterinary surgeons was to put the tortoise on a diet. In one year of strict dieting the tortoise lost 20 kg, and in this season covered a distance of 250 metres in 1 hour 05 minutes.

A film was recently shown on a "water screen" at the International Film Festival "Nature and the Environment" in Rouen, France. The organisers used 120 projectors to set up a vertical square of water, each side 12 metres long, and a film was projected onto it. The projector was placed behind the "screen" creating very clear and bright images even though the showing was during the day and in the open air.

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